

Parts of Speech

Nouns: person, place or thing

- **Proper Noun:** must be capitalized, specific named noun
- **Common noun:** general noun

Verb: words that show action or state of being

- **Action:** words that show activity, *don't let the tense fool you went = past tense of go*
- **Linking:** words that show state of being
- **Helping:** two verbs – usually a linking and action verb together

Adjective: describing word that describes a noun or pronoun;

- **Articles** – these words are ALWAYS an adjective: the, a, an

Pronoun: takes the place of a noun: ex. - it, they, she, her, him, our, I, me,

- **Subject:** pronouns most often used, (not always example: it) in the subject of a sentence: I, she, he, they
- **Object:** pronouns used most often (not always example: it) as an object or in the predicate of a sentence: me, them, him, her
- **Possessive:** pronouns used to show ownership: my, ours, hers, his, their

Adverb: describing word that describes a verb, adjective, or other adverb

Other Parts of Speech:

- **Preposition** – indicates time, place or position (remember the rabbit and the log) – to, about, around, in etc.
- **Interjection** – expression of strong emotion ex. – Wow, Oh no, Ouch...
- **Conjunction** – joining word ex. – and, but, so, if only, because, though, while, after

Parts of a Sentence

ALL SENTENCES ARE MADE UP OF A SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

Subject: The who or what of a sentence

The big brown dog ran in the park

- **Simple Subject:** just the noun or pronoun of the subject

dog

- **Complete Subject:** all the words that are in the subject

The big, brown dog

- **Compound Subject:** when a subject is made up of more than one person or item: example:

- o *The big brown dog and small black cat ran into the street.* 2 subjects: *The big brown dog and small black cat*

Predicate: what the who or what of a sentence did

The big brown dog ran in the park

- **Simple Predicate:** just the verb of the subject

ran

- **Complete Predicate:** what the subject did or was...

ran in the park

- **Compound Predicate:** when the subject does or is more than one thing (2 verbs...): example:

- o *The big brown dog and small black cat ran and jumped into the street.* 2 predicates: *ran and jumped into the street*

Type: the kind of sentence it is

- **Declarative:** ordinary sentence
- **Interrogative:** question
- **Imperative:** command sentence; most often has an implied subject, ex. – Shut the door.
- **Exclamatory:** sentence ending with an exclamation point to express strong emotion.

Structure: how the sentence was constructed

- **Simple:** one subject and one predicate
- **Compound:** two simple sentences joined with a conjunction
- **Complex:** half a sentence and a whole sentence joined with conjunction